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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE, 1926

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PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

Instructions to Postmasters re Revision

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 12, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 52, with third revision of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective March 1, 1926.

It will be noted that under this revision the counties of Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, Quay, and Union, in New Mexico, are released from quarantine, and that the revision also releases the regulated areas in Louisiana and in central and eastern Texas from the quarantine, contingent upon the continued freedom of these latter areas from the pink bollworm.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL PERMIT UNDER REGULATION 14, QUARANTINE NO. 37, TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS

[See Circular HB–105 for detailed explanation of the provisions for entry under special permits of all restricted plants]

Form 207—Revised April 19, 1926.

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with regulation 14 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, revised, a special permit is requested for the importation of the following plants:

Quantity	Estimated invoice value (each)	Name or exact designation of each species, variety, strain, or type of plant to be imported	Originator	Year

Name and address of exporter ----------

Name and address of foreign grower ----------

Country where grown ---------- Locality where grown ----------

Name and address of person (either applicant or authorized agent) to whom plants are to be forwarded after inspection and release by the Department of Agriculture.

Name and address of person (either applicant or authorized agent) to whom permit and shipping instructions should be mailed.

Approximate date of importation----------

Is the importation to be made through the mail----------

If so, estimated number of packages----------

If the importation is to be made under the propagation purpose of regulation 14 the following information must also be given:

Location of the premises where the material is to be propagated and the name of the actual grower.

Proposed method of propagation----------

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY WHICH MUST BE AGREED TO BY THE APPLICANT

(1) Under regulation 14 provision is made for (*a*) entry of propagating stock unavailable in the United States and (*b*) entry for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific work.[1] *Plants authorized entry for these pur-*

[1] The conditions governing the issuance of special permits for importations for experimental, educational, or scientific work are given in paragraphs 20 to 27, Circular HB–105.

poses will be restricted to the youngest and smallest plants, or to portions of plants, that can accomplish the purpose of the importation. As indicated in the last paragraph of regulation 14, such plants must meet the entry requirements of regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 (Quarantine 37) with respect to certification, marking, packing materials, inspection, disinfection, notice of arrival, and freedom from sand, soil, or earth. In addition to these requirements, such plants will be subject to the conditions enumerated below and to the liability agreement. Furthermore, plants entered under the propagation purpose shall be subject to the conditions set forth in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(2) If the plants are found upon inspection by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board to be so infested or infected with insects or disease that they can not be adequately safeguarded, they may be destroyed and such destruction will not be made the basis of a claim against the Department of Agriculture for damages: It being understood that cleaning and disinfection will be authorized by the board for any slight infestations which can thus be adequately safeguarded.

(3) If any package of stock offered for entry includes any prohibited article or other article not covered by the permit, or if any of the plants do not comply with the requirements of the permit, the entire package may be refused entry.

(4) The applicant will arrange with some responsible agency in Washington or other authorized entry point to clear the plants through the customhouse. If entry is made at Washington, he must arrange for their immediate transfer to the inspection house of the department at Twelfth and B Streets NW., and if the quantity of material is larger than can be easily housed in the inspection house of the department, he must provide, under the supervision of the department, local storage in Washington for the material during the period of its examination and, if necessary, disinfection, and must supply labor for repacking and additional containers and labor and chemicals for disinfection if such are necessary, it being understood that small shipments will be repacked by the department and forwarded, charges collect, to the importer.

(5) The duty, brokerage, and other charges connected with the entry of the plants will be paid by the importer or by his agent or broker.

(6) The applicant will arrange with the foreign shippers to furnish the Federal Horticultural Board with a true copy of the invoice giving an itemized statement of the contents of the shipment.

UTILIZATION AND CONTROL OF PLANTS ENTERED FOR PROPAGATION

(7) Plants imported for propagation will be required to be kept and utilized for that purpose until evidence satisfactory to the board has been submitted that such use has been full and adequate, or until such result has been determined by the board's inspection service. Conditioned upon such evidence or determination of full and adequate propagation use, and also upon freedom from new pests (see paragraph 9), the plants so imported (when the method of increase is by division), or the increase therefrom, or both, will be released from further restrictions after such number of crop years as shall be determined by the board for each class of plants as requisite to satisfy this requirement. Prior to such release, no sale of the imported stock or of the increase therefrom will be permitted. (See explanatory Circular HB–194.)

(8) Until released, the stock imported for propagation is to be utilized under approved horticultural methods for that purpose by the importer or under contract as provided in paragraph (10) in such fashion as to maintain its identity, under the number of the permit granting authority for its importation, and no prior utilization of the material will be authorized, such, for example, as forcing under glass or otherwise for cut flowers.

(9) Until released, the board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting the stock at any time and, if it is found to be infested or infected with an insect or disease new to or not heretofore widely distributed in the United States, the importer will treat it in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board or, if necessary, destroy it.

(10) If the importer wishes to arrange with some other person to grow and propagate the imported stock, such growth and propagation shall be provided for under a legal contract approved by the board, which shall require compliance with conditions (8) and (9) hereof, and, in such case, the importer will file with the Federal Horticultural Board either the original or a certified copy of such contract.

LIABILITY AGREEMENT

In consideration of the approval of this application and of the issuance of the special permit applied for, the undersigned hereby agrees to use the stock imported thereunder, solely for the purpose specified in the permit issued under regulation 14, hereinbefore referred to, and to comply with all the conditions of entry set forth above and in said special permit, and further stipulates and agrees if said imported stock is used by him otherwise than as specified in said regulation 14, or if the said conditions or any of them are not complied with by him, in view of the impossibility of estimating with exactness the damages that will result to the United States in consequence thereof, to become liable for, and to pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum equal to twice the invoice value of the stock imported as shown in said permit, if such value be $2,500 or less, but in no case shall such liability of the applicant exceed $5,000.

_____
(Signature of applicant)

_____
(Witness)

_____
(Address of applicant)

_____
(Address of witness)

(APPLICANT WILL NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE)

B. P. I. List.	Status.	Letter needed.
Approved Hortic.	Information lacking.	Approved Path. in Charge.

UTILIZATION OF PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION

HB–194 APRIL 21, 1926.

It has become necessary to restate the requirements of utilization of plants imported for propagation under regulation 14 of Quarantine 37 to insure the full carrying out of such propagation purpose.

The provision for entry under regulation 14 of plants *for propagation* has only one object, namely, to make it possible to import either new or old species or varieties of plants which are not available in the United States, under an agreement to propagate and increase the imported stock by standard horticultural methods and by this means render a public service by making such plants available. It is appreciated that the permittees under this provision have in general endeavored to make full propagation use of the plants imported. On the other hand, as to certain classes of plants, some importers have made little or no effort to carry out such purpose and have held, or are holding, the plants through the agreement period evidently with the idea of selling the imported stock at the end of that period. Such holding is possible, especially in the case of woody plants, as, for example, evergreens, and may often result in a large increase in the value of the imported stock, and the board is advised that American growers are being urged by foreign agents to buy plants for such holding and to grow them on to a more salable size during the period hitherto required. This situation has necessitated a revision of the agreements which must be subscribed to as a condition of issuance of a permit for entry of plants for propagation under regulation 14—a revision which it is believed will work no real hardship to the importer or grower who intends to make full compliance with the propagation requirement.

The revision of the special agreements governing the *utilization* and *control* of plants imported for propagation, incorporated in the form of application for special permits, is reproduced at the end of this circular. The important modifications are in agreements 1 and 2. Agreements 3 and 4 are practically unchanged. The general conditions, including the liability agreement, which apply to all entries under regulation 14 hitherto provided for in the application, remain substantially unchanged.

As indicated in agreement 1, the release from restriction of imported stock and the increase therefrom will be adjusted to the propagation requirements of the different classes of plants. As examples: (*a*) In the case of narcissus bulbs provision has already been made for the release of such bulbs from further restrictions at the end of the second crop year on the presentation of

satisfactory evidence of adequate propagation use of the imported stock; (*b*) imported stock multiplied by division, i. e., cutting into parts (Astilbes, etc.), will be released as to plants resulting from the second division; (*c*) plants imported for the purpose of obtaining buds, scions, or cuttings, or for propagation by layering will be required to be fully and completely used for such purposes so as to give, as early as practicable, the greatest possible production of new plants. Any partial utilization of such plants with the intention of growing them on or which will leave it possible to grow them on for ultimate sale will be a violation of the liability agreement.

AGREEMENTS RE PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION

(1) Plants imported for propagation will be required to be kept and utilized for that purpose until evidence satisfactory to the board has been submitted that such use has been full and adequate, or until such result has been determined by the board's inspection service. Conditioned upon such evidence or determination of full and adequate propagation use and also upon freedom from new pests (see agreement 3), the plants so imported (when the method of increase is by division), or the increase therefrom, or both, will be released from further restrictions after such number of crop years as shall be determined by the board for each class of plants as requisite to satisfy this requirement. Prior to such release, no sale of the imported stock or of the increase therefrom will be permitted.

(2) Until released, the stock imported for propagation is to be utilized under approved horticultural methods for that purpose by the importer or under contract as provided in agreement 4 in such fashion as to maintain its identity, under the number of the permit granting authority for its importation, and no prior utilization of the material will be authorized, such, for example, as forcing under glass or otherwise for cut flowers.

(3) Until released the board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting the stock at any time, and if it is found to be infested or infected with an insect or disease new to or not heretofore widely distributed in the United States, the importer will treat it in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board, or, if necessary, destroy it.

(4) If the importer wishes to arrange with some other person to grow and propagate the imported stock, such growth and propagation shall be provided for under a legal contract approved by the board, which shall require compliance with agreements 2 and 3 hereof, and in such case the importer will file with the Federal Horticultural Board either the original or a certified copy of such contract.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY OF PLANT NOVELTIES AND PROPAGATING STOCK UNDER REGULATION 14, QUARANTINE 37 [2]

HB–105—Revised April 10, 1926.

1. Before taking up the specific subject of this circular, namely, plant entry under regulation 14, Quarantine 37, it seems desirable to indicate briefly the necessity for the restrictions on the entry of plants and seeds for propagation under this quarantine.

NECESSITY FOR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY OF PLANTS

2. Imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been the source of the introduction of some 90 per cent of the insect pests and plant diseases which have come to us from other countries and which now occasion losses to our agriculture and forestry of approximately one billion dollars annually. Hitherto such material has often come with the roots embedded in earth, and practically always it is promptly taken to the field or greenhouse where other plants are growing, thus furnishing the best possible conditions for the local establishment of any insect pests or plant diseases which may be carried by the plants or in soil about their roots.

[2] The numbering of paragraphs is for convenience of reference in correspondence.

3. A practical test over a seven-year period of the possibility of safeguarding plant imports by inspection and disinfection plainly indicated the inadequacy of this method and the conclusion was forced that the only possible means of effectively lessening the introduction of new plant enemies is the policy of exclusion of all plants not absolutely essential to the agricultural and forestry needs of the United States. Carrying out this policy, Quarantine 37 restricts the entry of most nursery stock and other ornamentals to certain purposes which are believed to be necessary to the development of American horticulture. Unlimited entry is permitted of certain classes of plants which are believed to be most free from the risk of carriage of new pests, such as seeds, certain classes of bulbs, and cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; and also, as representing what is believed to be a temporary horticultural necessity, fruit and rose stocks. The entry of all other plants is restricted, but to enable America to keep abreast with the horticultural progress of the world, any such restricted plants which are either new or unavailable in the United States may be imported for propagation or for any experimental, educational, or scientific purpose. The comparatively limited entry necessary for such purposes is being safeguarded by a thoroughness of inspection and, if necessary, by treatment or holding in quarantine—safeguards which are impracticable of application to unlimited commercial or other importations. The provisions for the entry of both the restricted and the unrestricted classes of plants are explained in this circular.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF PLANTS UNDER QUARANTINE 37

4. Under regulation 2 of the quarantine unrestricted entry is possible, without permit, of field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and of plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes.

5. Regulation 3 provides for the *unlimited* entry, under permit and with provision for inspection, and, if necessary, disinfection, of seeds of trees and ornamental shrubs and hardy perennial plants, certain classes of bulbs, and cuttings, scions and buds of fruits; and also, as representing what is believed to be a temporary horticultural necessity, fruit and rose stocks.

6. Regulation 14 makes provision for the entry, under special permit, of limited quantities of any plant not included under regulations 2, 3 and 15 for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose.

7. Regulation 15 recognizes the intimate trade relations between the United States and Canada and Mexico and provides, under permit and necessary safeguards, for the importation of certain classes of plants the entry of which from other foreign countries is restricted.

8. The few exceptions to entry of plants thus provided for are those involved under specific quarantines, as, for example, the prohibition of entry of Ribes and Grossularia from certain countries, and generally of citrus, bamboo, banana plants, etc., but any of the plants prohibited under such quarantines may be imported, under permit and adequate safeguards, by the United States Department of Agriculture for any necessary experimental, scientific, or introduction purpose.

PROVISION FOR THE ENTRY UNDER REGULATION 14 OF THE RESTRICTED PLANTS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

9. As used in regulation 14, the terms "new varieties," "necessary propagating stock," and "limited quantities" are defined in regulation 1 under the quarantine as follows:

10. *New varieties.*—A new variety is understood to mean a novelty, i. e., a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogues, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.

11. *Necessary propagating stock.*—Stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from importations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

12. *Limited quantities.*—As used in regulation 14, "limited quantities" is understood to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings, or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER REGULATION 14 LIMITED TO DEFINITE PURPOSES

13. In furtherance of the object of Quarantine 37—i. e., to limit the number and volume of importations of plants as the only effective means of excluding new plant enemies—entry under regulation 14 of the restricted classes of plants is limited to certain *purposes* or *uses* which are believed to be necessary for the development of American horticulture. These purposes are (1) to make provision for the propagation in the United States of the plants concerned, and (2) for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific work.

INTRODUCTIONS FOR PROPAGATION

14. Any new variety of plant or any old or standard variety not commercially available in this country may be imported by any person who will agree to propagate and increase the imported stock and thus render a public service by making the plants concerned more generally available. Under this agreement plants imported will be required to be kept and utilized for propagation until evidence satisfactory to the board has been submitted that such use has been full and adequate, or until such result has been determined by the board's inspection service. Conditioned upon such evidence or determination, the plants so imported, or the increase therefrom, or both, will be released from further restrictions after such number of crop years as shall be determined by the board for each class of plants as requisite, under approved propagation methods, to satisfy this requirement. Prior to such release no sale of the imported stock or of the increase therefrom will be permitted.

15. There is no limitation under regulation 14 as to the number of permits for different plants or classes of plants which an individual may request, but prior to the issuance of the permits the varieties applied for will all be passed upon by experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the department, for the information of the board both as to the necessity for the particular importation and as to the quantity adequate for the purpose intended. *Plants thus imported will be restricted to the youngest and smallest plants, or to the portions of plants, that can accomplish the purpose of the importation.*

16. For inspecting and otherwise safeguarding shipments, and to enforce the other conditions of entry, all importations under regulation 14 must be made through the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture, but for the use of the individual importer. With the funds available, the department is able to maintain technically trained inspection forces to supervise such entry at two ports only, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Calif., and entry of special permit material is therefore limited to these ports. Where safety permits, inspection may be authorized at destination in the case of public institutions, including experiment stations, botanic gardens, arboretums, etc.; and for special classes of plants (bulbs) where disinfection is a condition of entry and provision for such disinfection satisfactory to the department has been made at the point of destination.

17. The bond hitherto required by the Department of Agriculture in connection with special permits has been replaced by a *personal liability agreement* embodied in the form of application for special permits, which form must be signed by the applicant and duly witnessed. The amount of the liability will be based on the invoice value of the imported stock, but in no case is to exceed $5,000. This substitution eliminates the expense which a bond usually involves.

INTRODUCTIONS FOR ANY NECESSARY EXPERIMENTAL, EDUCATIONAL, OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE

18. To meet any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific need, provision is made under regulation 14 for importations (1) by botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions, and (2) by any person who is widely or nationally known as maintaining a collection of real merit and open to the public or who is engaged in work of public benefit with the plants concerned.

19. The conditions of entry indicated in paragraphs 15, 16, and 17 under the preceding heading apply also to entries for experimental, educational, and scientific purposes except that the liability agreement is not required of botanic gardens, State experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and other similar public institutions.

IMPORTATIONS BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

20. As indicated in paragraph 18, special permits will be issued to botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions to meet any necessary educational, experimental, or scientific need, such as additions to collections or as a basis for any experimental or research work.

IMPORTATIONS BY AMATEURS AND OTHERS

21. The limitations indicated in paragraph 18 on the issuance of permits to amateurs and others are believed to be necessary. Otherwise we would have little restriction on the number and volume of plant importations and correspondingly little protection against entry of new pests, but it is realized that it is highly desirable to recognize an important, but fairly limited, class of amateurs and others who will perform a *public service* of real value with the plants imported.

22. Any person who believes that his collection or proposed work entitles him to a special permit under the provisions indicated in paragraphs 18 and 21, as a basis for the issuance of a permit will be required to furnish full and adequate information under the following headings:

1. The object of the importation, either (*a*) additions to a special collection, or (*b*) for experimental or other research purpose, or both.

If (*a*), character of collection and its public-service nature.

If (*b*), experimental or research work intended and statement of any other related experimental or research work by applicant.

(2) Names and addresses of persons who are familiar with collection or work of applicant.

23. All such requests for special permits from amateurs and others, together with any indorsements received, are submitted to the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department for examination and recommendation, and the status of the applicant is further determined by information obtained by the department from all available sources.

24. In this manner the Federal Horticultural Board is endeavoring to secure and file data with respect to all applicants which may convince anyone of the reasonableness of the action taken.

25. In the event that the authorized agencies, commercial or other, do not bring in varieties of plants which enthusiastic plant lovers may wish, the department has made special provision for the entry through its Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction for ultimate public distribution of any neglected or overlooked new varieties.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY OF RESTRICTED PLANTS

26. To recapitulate, the existing provisions for the entry of new or unavailable plants under regulation 14 include (1) importations for propagation; (2) importations by botanic gardens, experiment stations, and other public institutions; (3) importations by amateurs who are recognized as maintaining collections or conducting experiments which have an important public service quality; and (4) importations through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

27. Under the plan, therefore, of Quarantine 37 it becomes necessary for persons who are neither commercial propagators of plants, nor who are recognized as maintaining collections of real merit, nor engaged in research or other work of distinct public benefit with the plants concerned—in other words, the ordinary plant lover who wants any of the restricted plants for his own garden or the adornment of his own estate—to secure them from home sources, and the department has endeavored, through the means enumerated, to make them available under methods which involve the least risk to the horticulture and agriculture of the country.

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING IMPORTATIONS UNDER REGULATION 14

28. *Application blank.*—The Federal Horticultural Board will supply, on request, a form of application for special permit to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds under the provisions of regulation 14. This application, under "Conditions of Entry," explains the conditions of packing, inspection,

and clearance through the custom house. It also embodies various agreements which must be subscribed to by the importer to safeguard the importation, including the liability agreement which replaces the bond formerly required. The application must be filled out as to all the informational data called for and signed and forwarded to the Federal Horticultural Board. The applicant should indicate whether the importation is intended (1) for commercial propagation (paragraphs 14–17), or (2) for a public institution (paragraphs 18–20), or (3) for a public-service purpose by an amateur or other (paragraphs 18, 20–24).

29. *Permit and shipping tags.*—With the issuance of the permit, the applicant will be furnished with shipping instructions and shipping tags to be forwarded with his order to the exporter. With the exception of trans-Pacific shipments for western destinations, such shipping tags will be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., but will be indorsed with the permit number and name of the importer. Trans-Pacific shipments for all western points entering through the port of San Francisco may be given inspection and clearance at that port in the same manner as at Washington.

30. *Delivery to board.*—Material coming to Washington must be turned over to the Federal Horticultural Board by the importer or his authorized agent, and in the specially equipped inspection houses and under expert care as to the welfare of the plants it will be carefully examined by the board's inspectors. If the shipment is found to comply with the conditions of entry and to be free from dangerous insects or diseases, it will be immediately repacked and forwarded, charges collect, to the importer.

31. Shipments for clearance at San Francisco will be similarly handled by the agents of the board—Ferry Building, San Francisco.

32. *Disinfection.*—Disinfection will be authorized for slight infestation, but should the material be found to be so infected or infested with either diseases or insects that it can not be adequately disinfected it will either be destroyed or, when desired, permission may be granted for its exportation.

33. *Storage and repacking.*—So far as possible the board will undertake to provide for storage and repacking. Should importers request, however, permit covering the importation of larger quantities of propagating or other stock under regulation 14 than can be housed and cared for in the inspection house of this department, and should such request be approved, the importers may be required to provide local storage in Washington for such material during the period of detention for examination and, if necessary, disinfection, including opening of containers and repacking.

34. *Charges.*—The department will make no charge for inspection and supervision, but the importer will be required to meet all entry, transportation, disinfection, and handling charges, drayage, etc.; and for this purpose should make arrangements with responsible agencies at port of arrival for forwarding in bond to Washington, D. C., and in Washington for all local charges as indicated.

35. *Mail shipments.*—Permission for importation through the mails of special permit material under regulation 14 will hereafter be authorized on request when warranted by the nature and amount of the proposed shipment. Such authority, if approved, will be indicated on the permit, and tags for such mail shipments will be furnished. These tags will be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., and will carry the number of the permit authorizing the importation, and when attached to the package will authorize the foreign postmaster to accept it for shipment. By special arrangement with the United States Post Office Department, such mail shipments, after inspection, may be forwarded to the importer without payment of additional postage. The requirements in the case of mail shipments are somewhat simplified. By arrangement with the customs service such shipments are permitted to come in customs bond directly to the Department of Agriculture either at the Washington or at the San Francisco office of the board, obviating any brokerage service for forwarding from port of first arrival. The importer will have to provide merely for customs clearance either at Washington or at San Francisco.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

4059—26——2

DISINFECTION OF NARCISSUS BULBS

HB–195. MAY 4, 1926.

The enumeration of the conditions governing entry of narcissus bulbs under regulation 14, Quarantine 37 (HB–193, issued March 10, 1926), includes under numbered paragraph 2 the following requirement as to disinfection by the hot-water treatment:

> All such imported bulbs shall be given, either at the port of arrival or at other designated point, the hot-water or other approved treatment at the expense of the importer, but under the supervision of, and in manner and method satisfactory to, an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board. Such treatment may be authorized at destination or at any other point when the board is satisfied that there is available at such point suitable equipment for the treatment. In the case of small lots, provision may be made for forwarding the bulbs to Washington for treatment under the immediate direction of the Federal Horticultural Board.

The purpose of this supplemental letter of instructions is to emphasize strongly to permittees that the entry of narcissus bulbs for propagation under their permits is conditioned absolutely on their making provision, well in advance of the importation, for the disinfection of the bulbs either at port of entry, destination, or other approved point.

Permittees are advised that this requirement of disinfection of narcissus bulbs is under the provisions of regulation 9 of Quarantine 37, and for such disinfection bulbs will be released to the permittee under the conditions of the bond specified in that regulation. The permission to carry out such disinfection at destination or other point beyond the limits of the port of entry is in recognition of the necessity for immediate care, or planting, following treatment. As indicated in regulation 9 and in the paragraph from HB–193 quoted above, such disinfection treatment is to be given by the importer, but in manner and method satisfactory to an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Permittees are therefore advised that unless they submit evidence to the board, or the board makes the determination from its own inspections, that, either individually or collectively as to districts, they have provided suitable equipment for treatment adequate to handle the proposed importation within a reasonable time, i. e., equipment in proportion to the quantity imported, their importation will be necessarily refused entry. Such evidence must include a description of the equipment which has been installed for the treatment of bulbs indicating type, capacity, and rate of treatment, together with a photograph or photographs of the apparatus. So far as possible also the board will endeavor to have such equipment inspected and tested prior to the season of bulb shipments. On the basis of such evidence and such inspection the board will give tentative approval to the equipment as authorizing entry of the imports concerned.

Should it develop subsequent to the release for treatment of the bulbs to any permittee that the equipment provided fails to meet the requirements above indicated, the bulbs may be required to be shipped for treatment to some other approved point or, if that is not feasible, to be returned to the port of entry for reexport. Permittees are warned that if such transfer for treatment becomes necessary they must accept not only the cost, but risk, of treatment elsewhere.

The provision referred to in the paragraph quoted above from HB–193 for the treatment in Washington of small lots under the immediate direction of the Federal Horticultural Board applies to mail or other small shipments which may be authorized for experimental purposes and does not apply to shipments in bulk for propagation.

It will be readily understood that the board can not authorize bulbs to be entered under an outstanding permit where no adequate provision for treatment has been made by the importer, not only in view of the specific requirement for such provision but also on account of the volume of importations which may be made for propagation, and therefore the necessity for prompt movement and disinfection of such imports. The outlook is that there will be upward of 100 permits issued for the importation of narcissus bulbs for propagation involving entry of millions of bulbs, and this makes absolutely imperative provision for prompt movement and disinfection of such imports. It will be appreciated, therefore, that the board can not permit conditions to obtain which will lead to the piling up of these bulbs awaiting treatment either at port of entry or at destination. Furthermore, it should not be necessary to point out to the importer the need of prompt handling to meet planting requirements and the necessity for adequate apparatus so as to expedite the treatment and also avoid unreasonable demands on the time of the board's inspectors. In-

cidentally the establishment in connection with bulb propagation enterprises of adequate equipment for treatment will have a continuing value to insure such freedom from pests as to warrant unrestricted sale of the crop.

For the information of permittees there is appended a summary of the information in the possession of the department relative to the hot-water treatment. This summary has been prepared by C. A. Weigel, of the Bureau of Entomology, and E. R. Sasscer, of the Federal Horticultural Board.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

HOT-WATER TREATMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS

The hot-water treatment involves the submersion of the bulbs in wire baskets, slat boxes, or other containers, in water ranging in temperature from 110 to 111.5° F. for a period of not less than two and one-half hours. The range of temperature during this period shall not fall below 110°, and for the safety of the bulbs, should not exceed 111.5°. In order that all bulbs may be exposed to the same temperature, the water should be agitated or circulated during the period of treatment, so that a uniform water temperature is maintained throughout the sterilization tank. Experiments by the Department of Agriculture indicate that to prevent heating of bulbs following the treatment, it is desirable that they be plunged into or syringed with cold water promptly upon removal from the sterilizer.

DRYING BULBS AFTER TREATMENT

In the treatment of bulbs by the hot-water method, if these bulbs are not for immediate planting, it is essential that some means of drying, mechanical or otherwise, be available.

RISK OF INJURY FOLLOWING TREATMENT

Experience abroad and in this country is in agreement that the hot-water treatment must be conducted with great accuracy and care to avoid serious damage to the bulbs, but it is generally conceded that the minimum risk follows if the bulbs are planted promptly after treatment, and it is on this account that provision has been made for treatment at destination. The permittee is, therefore, warned that any failure on his part to furnish adequate apparatus for such treatment at destination, necessitating the treatment elsewhere, will involve the drying of the bulbs and an increase of risk which the permittee must accept.

HEATERS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE

No special type of machine is designated, the only requirement being that the sterilizer used for the treatment of foreign narcissus bulbs must be capable of maintaining the uniform and constant temperatures referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and must be approved by a representative of this department prior to treatment of bulbs. The water may be heated by any means available, such as gas, coal, wood, oil, hot steam coils, electric immersion heaters, etc. The sterilizer should be provided with a suitable propeller or other device which will keep the water constantly in motion. *To avoid injury to bulbs, a temperature controller should be installed which will automatically prevent the temperature of the water from exceeding 111.5° F. Similarly, this device should automatically prevent the temperature of the water from falling below 110°.*

Bulbs, in the course of treatment, should not be permitted to come in contact with hot pipes or other heating elements. This can be obviated by constructing a slat or screen floor, or other protection, over the heating elements, in case these are located at or near the bottom of the tank.

THERMOMETERS

Certified thermometers must be available for the use of the operators and inspectors in determining the temperature of the water during the treatment. Provision should be made for inserting these thermometers at two or more fairly widely separated points through the cover of the sterilizer. In case of large operations, it may also be desirable to install a recording thermometer.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF STERILIZERS

A brief description of a few of the sterilizers which have been successfully used is given for the benefit of those desiring to construct plants for the hot-water treatment of bulbs.

W. C. Franklin, in the Florists' Review, Volume LVII, No. 1475, issued March 4, 1926, pp. 34–36, described a sterilizer which has been used in Portland, Oreg., in the treatment of bulbs, as follows:

An iron tank was employed, but wood will do as well, about 9 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 3½ feet deep. At one end of the tank, an 8-inch marine propeller was placed close to the bottom, operated by an electric motor and set to run at 875 revolutions per minute, for the purpose of circulating the water. About 12 inches from the bottom, a false bottom, made of boards running horizontally with the tank, was inserted. There is 6 inches of space on both sides of this false bottom to allow the water to come up along the sides of the tank. * * *

* * * * * * * * * * *

On the other end of the tank there is an outlet pipe, connected with a rotary pump. From this outlet pipe the water is pumped through a water heater, which consists of a water jacket inside of which is a copper coil. Enough steam is sent through this copper coil to keep the water at the required temperature. The steam is controlled with two ⅜-inch and two ¼-inch needle valves. One valve of each size will control the flow of steam just as well as two.

In heating the water at first, a live steam pipe is carried from the boiler into the tank, and the steam is used to raise the water to the desired temperature, 111° F., after which the heater is used to keep the water at that temperature. When the water is taken through the outlet and pumped through the heater, it is carried back to the tank and released behind the propeller, and it is again sent circulating through the bulbs. The water is maintained at a uniform temperature at all times.

No difficulty has been found in holding that even temperature. In the treatment of our bulbs the temperature of the water has never gone below 110° nor above 111½°. To keep watch on this, a certified thermometer has been used, and the circulation has been so good that we have not found any variation of temperature in any part of the tank.

As containers for the bulbs we used baskets made from ½-inch mesh wire screen, made on frames 24 inches deep, 30 inches long, and 12 inches wide, outside measurements. These were constructed so that the top part of the frame extends over the edge of the tank far enough to allow the baskets to hang on the edge. There is space between the baskets, and between the baskets and the walls of the tank, to insure a good circulation of the water.

* * * * * * *

The capacity of the tank is about one-half ton of bulbs.

This article is illustrated and a diagram of the sterilizer described above is given on page 36 of the publication referred to above.

A heater somewhat similar in construction is described in The Florists' Review, Volume LVII, No. 1464, issued December 17, 1925, page 32. This sterilizer was designed and constructed by Frank Chervenka of the Woodland Park Floral Co., Sumner, Wash. The description given is as follows:

The tank is of home-made construction and is just large enough to take the trays comfortably. These are boxes of stout wire netting, 12 by 36 by 48 inches—a size that has since been found too large to be easily handled when filled with wet bulbs. The vat has a slat bottom, on which the netting trays rest. This slants slightly from front to back. At one end is an 8-inch propeller, which is motor driven. Revolving at 1,200 revolutions per minute, this forces the water under and through the trays, keeping it constantly in motion at all points. Water is admitted by a centrifugal pump with a 1¼-inch suction and a like delivery, in this instance steam driven. This carries the water through a domestic water heater with a reduction coil furnished with four valves. Two valves have since been found sufficient, but four were originally installed. On the outlet leading to the vat a Crane thermometer has been attached, and it is possible to adjust the valves so as to produce the exact temperature desired.

With this equipment it is possible to change the water every 15 minutes, and when once the desired temperature is obtained, the valves need but little adjusting. A live steam coil in the vat brings the water up to the necessary temperature, 110° F. When this has been accomplished the coil is turned off and thereafter the heater takes care of it.

In this vat the bulbs are kept for three hours at 110°, and tests have shown a variation of less than 1 degree in all parts. With this simple rig excellent results have been accomplished * * *. More than 9 tons have been so treated to date [December 17], and custom treating for local and near-by growers has been instituted this year.

As the result of experimental work conducted by representatives of the California State Department of Agriculture, a very efficient sterilizer has been developed. This sterilizer differs from those described above in that it is electrically heated and is provided with a thermostat which controls the temperature of the water. This equipment includes a vat 9 feet long by 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep to the screen or false bottom. The bottom of the vat is rounded and the depth below the screen is approximately 15 inches. The vat, which is made of metal, is inclosed in a wooden frame with insulation between.

It is provided with a metal cover made in sections. This vat is equipped with seven wire baskets or containers, five of which constitute a load. The capacity of each basket is 5 cubic feet. At the beginning of the operation, one basket of bulbs is placed in the sterilizer. At intervals of 30 minutes each, a basket is added, until 5 are in the sterilizer. At the end of 2½ hours, the first basket is removed and one of the two remaining baskets is added. This makes possible a continuous operation, without appreciably affecting the temperature of the water.

The heating of the water is accomplished by two Bayonet type, electric immersion heaters, each with a capacity of four kilowatts, or a total of eight kilowatts. Each heater is approximately 30 inches in length.

To insure a uniform temperature throughout, the water is agitated by means of a propeller which is located at one end of the tank, driven by a ½-horse-power motor, which forces the water through a 10-inch galvanized wire pipe laid in the bottom of the vat. The temperature control is accomplished by a thermostat which actuates, through a relay the magnetic switch which controls the immersion heaters.

Detailed information on this type of heater may be obtained by communicating with D. B. Mackie of the California State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif.

A firm in England has placed on the market a bulb sterilizing apparatus which has been used rather extensively in that country and to some extent in this country. The firm distributes a bulletin issued in March, 1925, entitled "Eelworm in Narcissus," in which a complete description, together with the price at that time, of the machine is given.

In addition to the above, it may be stated that E. van Slogteren of Lisse, Holland, has conducted a long series of experiments to determine the effect of the hot-water treatment on bulb pests. Briefly, the machine used by him consists of a double-wall boiler of approximately 150 liters capacity, which is heated by gas. This apparatus is provided with a thermostat which regulates the temperature of the water. His work has been described in a number of bulletins, some of which appeared in the following issues of Weekblad voor Bloembollencultuur: March 23, May 28, June 1, and June 29, 1920. In the event it is desirable to get in touch with Doctor van Slogteren, he may be reached at Laboratorium voor Bloembollen-onderzoek, Lisse, Holland.

Further information on the construction of sterilizers may be secured by consulting with recognized heating engineers who can furnish detailed information upon receipt of the requirements to be met.

WARNING TO NARCISSUS BULB PERMITTEES

MAY 5, 1926.

DEAR SIR: All special permits for the entry of narcissus bulbs for propagation are being issued under the conditions enumerated in Circular Letter HB–193 of March 10, 1926. The requirement, as a condition of entry, of hot-water treatment of such bulbs, either at port of arrival, at destination, or other approved point, is stated in numbered paragraph 2 of that circular. For your further information relative to this requirement, I am enclosing a supplementary letter of instructions (HB–195, May 4, 1926). With respect to such required treatment you are advised and duly warned that in issuing you a permit for the importation of narcissus bulbs, entry will be conditioned absolutely on your having made provision, well in advance of the importation and satisfactory to the Board, for hot water disinfection of the bulbs. To avoid any misunderstanding of these conditions and requirements, you are therefore requested to give careful examination to the explanatory circulars referred to. (HB–193 and 195.)

To afford opportunity for any necessary further elucidation and for discussion of the disinfection requirement, the Board will meet in conference with any persons in interest, 10 o'clock, May 21, in Room 42–43, New National Museum.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

(Inclosure)

NARCISSUS BULBS (DOMESTIC)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A GENERAL INTERSTATE QUARANTINE TO PROVIDE FOR RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS, TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF BULB PESTS

MAY 15, 1926.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that certain bulb pests of foreign origin, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn), not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, have obtained some establishment in various bulb-growing districts.

It appears necessary, therefore, to provide by quarantine for such prohibition or regulation of the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs as shall be necessary to prevent the spread of these or other narcissus-bulb pests.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (Room 43, U. S. National Museum), at 10 a. m., June 2, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine action may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

In confirming the decision of his predecessor, Mr. Wallace, restricting the entry of narcissus bulbs from foreign countries on account of these and other bulb pests, Secretary Jardine stated in the notice of December 30, 1925:

> The evidence available at present indicates that none of the three important pests usually associated with the imported narcissus bulbs has yet become so well established in the country as to make control measures useless. A review of the present situation indicates that even in the districts where they have gained a foothold they may be materially controlled and possibly eradicated, especially in the case of the two bulb flies. We are going to give these districts a chance to clean up. They have promised to do so and the department will insist that this be done at the earliest date possible.

The department has been advised that the States and individuals concerned in bulb production are now, in large measure, making preparations for the treatment of planting stock and of the bulb crop to control and, if possible, to eradicate these pests. Furthermore, the department is requiring, as a condition of entry of all such bulbs imported under the provision of the quarantine for propagation, that such importations shall be disinfected to prevent further entry and establishment of bulb pests. The purpose of this hearing is, therefore, to give opportunity to discuss the necessary Federal controls based on such clean-up and eradication and upon such disinfection as may be necessary to insure that these bulbs which may move in interstate traffic shall be free from risk of spreading bulb pests.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

HEARING ON INTERSTATE QUARANTINE OF NARCISSUS BULBS TO BE HELD JUNE 2, 1926

(Press notice)

MAY 17, 1926.

A hearing to discuss the advisability of a general interstate quarantine to prevent the spread of narcissus bulb pests will be held here June 2, 1926, it was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture. This will afford all interested persons an opportunity to be heard either in person or by attorney. Federal-control measures based on such clean-up, eradication, and disinfection as may be necessary to insure that bulbs moving in interstate traffic are free from risk of spreading bulb pests, will be discussed.

Three important pests of narcissus bulbs are now established to some extent in various bulb-growing districts in the United States. They are not so widely prevalent, however, as to preclude the possibility of checking their spread by such restrictions on interstate movement as are proposed. It appears that even in the districts where the pests have gained a foothold they may be materially controlled and possibly eradicated, especially in the case of the two bulb flies.

States and individual bulb producers are already making preparations for the treatment of planting stock and of the bulb crop to control and if possible eradicate these pests. Narcissus bulbs imported for propagation are required to be disinfected to prevent further entry of bulb pests.

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41, WITH REGULATIONS (2ND REVISION)

Effective June 1, 1926

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that dangerous plant pests, including the so-called European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), and also other dangerous insects, as well as plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of the stalks or other parts of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants.

Now, therefore, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction of the dangerous plant pests mentioned above, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), broomcorn, (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*,) napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*).

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation into the United States of the stalk and all other parts of the plants enumerated above from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (2d REVISION), GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED PLANTS

Regulation 1.—Sorghum hay, grain, and seeds for which permit is not required.

Sorghum hay from Canada (except as to the Province of Ontario), and clean shelled or threshed grain (from any country) of the plants covered in this quarantine, except as to such grain or seeds covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders now in force, or such as may hereafter be made subject to special quarantines, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations.[3]

Regulation 2.—Broomcorn for manufacturing purposes permitted entry under regulation.

The importation of broomcorn for manufacturing purposes may be permitted under the conditions hereinafter set forth in these regulations: *Provided*, That

[3] The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force.

(*a*) Living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, including seed, from all foreign countries.

(*b*) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

for the purpose of these regulations broomcorn, even though made up into brooms or similar articles, will be considered in the raw state unless its manufacture into such brooms or other articles involves the substantial elimination of stems or such treatment of the included stems as shall preclude such articles from being the means of carriage of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Regulation 3.—Application for permits for importation of broomcorn.

Persons contemplating the importation of broomcorn shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Regulation 4.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of broomcorn, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Permits will be issued for the ports of Boston and New York and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided*, That entry at the port of New York of unmanufactured broomcorn will be limited to the period November 1 to January 31, inclusive, and that the bringing of broomcorn to New York for transshipment to Boston or other port during the remainder of the year is prohibited. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

Regulation 5.—Conditions of entry.

All importations of broomcorn shall be baled in such manner and method as shall be determined by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture as adequate to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling in landing and sterilization. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization as shall be required by the inspector. Should any importation of broomcorn prove, on inspection at the port of entry, to be inadequately baled or to be so infested with the corn borer or other insect pest or with plant diseases that in the judgment of the inspector it can not be freed from such infestation by sterilization or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

When entry under sterilization is permitted, the broomcorn will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the broomcorn shall be sterilized under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by the inspector that the broomcorn has been properly sterilized; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 30 days after arrival at the port of entry.

Regulation 6.—Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the broomcorn at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of bales, and marks and numbers on bales; the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after June 1, 1926, and shall supersede on and after said date the rules

and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 41, revised, July 8, 1921, as modified by amendments Nos. 1 and 2.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1926

MAY 14, 1926.

A revision of the quarantine regulations against foreign countries on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases will become effective June 1, 1926, it was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The revision removes the restrictions formerly enforced under this quarantine on the entry of certain vegetables, cut flowers, and flowering plants from the Province of Ontario, Canada. This action makes the restrictions against Canada on account of the corn borer the same as those imposed by the domestic quarantine against the western portion of the regulated area in the United States. In both these regions the corn borer is single brooded, and under this condition there seems to be little, if any, risk that it will infest or be carried by these products. In the New England territory, where the corn borer is double brooded, it infests a considerable list of flowering plants and vegetables, but in regions where it is single brooded its attacks are practically limited to corn and related plants.

The regulations forbid, with the exception of certain provisions, the importation into the United States from all foreign countries of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghum, grain sorghum, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, in the raw or unmanufactured state.

Broomcorn is permitted entry under certain conditions, but even if made up into brooms or similar articles it must be considered in the raw state unless its manufacture into such articles precludes the possibility of their carrying the corn borer or other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

PLANT QUARANTINE—EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

(T. D. 41618)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 10, 1926.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for the prevention of the introduction into the United States of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases are published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

F. A. BIRGFELD,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and regulations.]

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH

Issued June, 1926.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 45

(Effective on and after July 1, 1926. Supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 33, Revised)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects—the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*)—not heretofore widely dis-

tributed within the throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done in the District of Columbia this 28th day of May, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. Marvin.
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 45

(Effective July 1, 1926)

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Gipsy moth: The insect known as the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

(*b*) Brown-tail moth: The insect known as the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).

(*c*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, exist therein.

(*d*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both.

(*e*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Subject to Restriction.

The restriction on the movement of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all products enumerated in the notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States, now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

Regulation 3.—Infested Areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as gipsy moth infested area:

Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Greenbush, Argyle, Alton, Bradford, Charleston, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbot, Kingsbury Plantation, Mayfield, Moscow, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Jerusalem, Redington, Dallas Plantation, Green Vale, Rangeley Plantation, Richardsontown, and Magalloway Plan-

tation, *Maine;* Errol, Millsfield, Ervings Location, and Columbia, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Norton, Holland, Derby, Newport, Troy, Jay, Richford, Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Fletcher, Cambridge, Underhill, Bolton, Huntington, Buels Gore, Fayston, Warren, Granville, Hancock, Rochester, Chittenden, Pittsford, Ira, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Tabor, Peru, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Searsburg, and Readsboro, *Vermont;* Rowe, Charlemont, Hawley, Plainfield, Cummington, Worthington, Middlefield, Chester, Blanford, and Tolland, *Massachusetts;* Colebrook, Winchester, Goshen, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Waterbury, Wolcott, Southington, Meriden, Middlefield, Durham, Guilford, North Branford, North Haven, and Branford, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

For the purpose of inspection and transportation, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas to be known as the *lightly infested* area and the *generally infested* area.

The following towns comprise the *lightly infested* area:

Millbridge, Harrington, Columbia, 18, 24, Beddington, 22, Plantation No. 21, 28, 34, 40, 39, Grand Falls Plantation, Summit, Argyle, Alton, Sangerville, Guilford, Parkman, Cambridge, Ripley, Harmony, Wellington, Kingsbury Plantation, Abbot, Mayfield, Moscow, Concord, Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Highland, Lexington, Kingfield, Jerusalem, 4, Mount Abraham, Redington, Sandy River Plantation, Dallas Plantation, Rangeley Plantation, D, E, Berlin, Roxbury, Byron, Andover North Surplus, Andover West Surplus, C, Richardsontown, Magalloway Plantation, Upton, Grafton, Riley, Steuben, Gouldsborough, Winter Harbor, Sullivan, Sorrento, Hancock, Lamoine, Eden, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Swans Island, Trenton, Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklyn, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Surry, City of Ellsworth, Mariaville, Waltham, 8, East Brook, Franklin, 9, 10, 7, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Plantation No. 32, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton, Otis, Dedham, Holden, City of Brewer, Orono, Veazie, City of Oldtown, City of Bangor, Orrington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Brooksville, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Newburgh, Hampden, Herman, Carmel, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Hudson, Corinth, Charleston, Bradford, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, Exeter, Stetson, Newport, Plymouth, Etna, Dixmont, Jackson, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Liberty, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Thorndike, Unity, Albion, Burnham, Troy, Detroit, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Hartland, St, Albans, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Cornville, Madison, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Clinton, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Benton, Winslow, Vassalborough, China, Somerville, Washington, Windsor, Sidney, Manchester, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, Fayette, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Chesterville, New Sharon, Mercer, Stark, Industry, Anson, New Vineyard, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Strong, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Avon, Temple, Farmington, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Paris, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Franklin, Dixfield, Mexico, Carthage, Perkins, IV, Weld, Andover, Rumford, Newry, Bethel, Milton, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Norway, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Sweden, Lovell, Stow, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelders Grant, and Gilead, *Maine;* Success, Cambridge, Errol, Millsfield, Odell, Ervings Location, Columbia, Chatham, Bean's Purchase, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stratford, Northumberland, Stark, Kilkenny, Randolph, Low and Burbank's Purchase, Sargent's Purchase, Jackson, Bartlett Co., Hart's Location, Cutt's Grant, Livermore, Lincoln, Franconia, Bethlehem, Carroll, Jefferson, Lancaster, Whitefield, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Lyman, Lisbon, Bath, Landaff, and Easton, *New Hampshire;* Lemington, Canaan, Averill, Norton, Avery's Gore, Warren Gore, Warner's Grant, Lewis, Brunswick, Maidstone, Ferdinand, Brighton, East Haven, Victory, Kirby, Burke, Newark, Charleston, Morgan, Holland, Derby, Brownington, Westmore, Sutton, Sheffield, Barton, Glover, Irasburg, Coventry, Coventry Gore, Newport, Albany, Greensboro, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Woodbury, Hardwick, Elmore, Wolcott, Craftsbury, Lowell, Troy, Westfield, Jay, Richford, Montgomery, Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown, Johnson, Belvidere, Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Avery's Gore, Fletcher, Waterville, Cambridge, Underhill, Bolton, Waterbury, Duxbury, Huntington, Waitsfield, Fayston, Buels Gore, Granville, Braintree, Hancock, Rochester, Bethel, Pittsfield, Chittenden, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Mendon, Sherburne,

West Rutland, Ira, Clarendon, Mount Tabor, Winhall, Stratton, Somerset, Bloomfield, Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Barnet, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Groton, Ryegate, Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Williamstown, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Fairlee, West Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Randolph, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Hartford, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Windsor, West Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Baltimore, Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weston, Peru, Landgrove, Londonderry, Windham, Grafton, Rockingham, Westminster, Athens, Townshend, Brookline, Putney, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Newfane, Dummerston, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Readsboro, Whitingham, Halifax, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Rowe, Heath, Charlemont, Buckland, Hawley, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Conway, Westhampton, Southampton, Montgomery, Huntington, Russell, Blandford, Chester, Middlefield, Tolland, and Granville, *Massachusetts;* North Haven, Branford, North Branford, Guilford, Madison, Durham, Haddam, Killingworth, Clinton, Westbrook, Essex, Saybrook, Chester, East Haddam, Lyme, Suffield, East Granby, Granby, Hartland, Colebrook, Goshen, Winchester, Torrington, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, Canton, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor, Hartford, West Hartford, Avon, Burlington, Harwinton, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, Farmington, New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Berlin, Southington, Wolcott, Waterbury, Meriden, Middlefield, Middleton, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Salem, Colchester, Marlboro, Hebron, Andover, Columbia, Lebanon, Franklin, Bozrah, Montville, Waterford, New London, Groton, Ledyard, Preston, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, North Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

All other towns shall be classed as the *generally infested* area.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as brown-tail moth infested area:

Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Swans Island, Brooklin, Bluehill, Trenton, Surry, Orland, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Carmel, Etna, Plymouth, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Stark, Industry, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Stow, Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Groton, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, New London, Newbury, Bradford, Henniker, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey, and Rindge, *New Hampshire;* Winchendon, Gardner, Westminster, Princeton, Holden, Paxton, Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Douglas, Uxbridge, Millville, Blackstone, Bellingham, Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro, Seekonk, Swansea, Somerset, Fall River, and Westport, *Massachusetts.*

Regulation 4.—Regulation of Movement of Plants and Plant Products and Stone or Quarry Products Under Quarantine Originating in Infested Areas.

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth or interstate from points in the *generally infested* area to points in the *lightly infested* area unless and until such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth: *Provided*, That "Christmas trees" and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from the *generally infested* area to any point outside thereof: *Provided*

further, That such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 8 hereof, between all points within the *lightly infested* area, between points in said *lightly infested* area and points in the *generally infested* area, and between all points within the *generally infested* area, subject to such restrictions as may be approved by State officials.

Regulation 5.—Inspection, Certification, and Marking.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plants products and stone or quarry products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United State Department of Agriculture and found to be free from gipsy moth and brown-tail moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agricuture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have not been so inspected is unlawful.

Regulation 6.—Conditions Under Which Articles Restricted By This Quarantine May Be Shipped Interstate Without Inspection But Under Permit.

Plant and plant products and stone or quarry products, of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations, may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside the infested areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture (1) when such products have been manufactured, processed, and stored in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted, and (2) when such products originate outside of the infested areas and, while within the infested areas, have been stored and safeguarded in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested areas such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Regulation 7.—Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable: *Provided*, That, in lieu of inspection, disinfection by heat or other means under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculure may be authorized by the Federal Horticultural Board as a condition of certification for movement.

With respect to field-grown nursery and florist stock, Federal inspection and the issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products shall be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate stating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certifying that it is apparently free from infestation with gipsy and brown-tail moths. Such State certification shall be renewed each year, shall be based on an inspection made as promptly as practicable after the egg-laying period of the gipsy moth, and shall be valid for the purpose of Federal certification until the following egg-hatching period, except that, pending reinspection, shipments may be inspected and certified for interstate movement on the basis of the State certification of the preceding year: *Provided*, That

whenever any nursery or independent unit thereof in the infested area, or shipment therefrom, is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of material offered for shipment, further certification for interstate movement from such nursery, or independent unit thereof, will be refused until such nursery has been freed from infestation and has been again inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean:[1] *Provided further*, That during the larval period of the gipsy moth all nursery stock shall be assembled for the examination of the Federal inspector, and if passed by him as free from any infestation, either by egg masses or wind-blown larvae, it shall then be lined up and thoroughly sprayed under the direction of and in manner and method satisfactory to the said inspector, who shall certify each shipment as having been thus inspected and treated.

With respect to quarries and with respect to yards or other places where forest products are assembled for shipment, as a condition of inspection and certification, the premises or surroundings of such places shall be cleaned up and kept free from gipsy-moth infestation.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 8.—Thorough Cleaning Required of Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the infested areas under the provisions of regulation 4, which provide for such movement without inspection and certification, plants and plant products, and stone or quarry products covered by these regulations, or any other article which may hereafter be made subject thereto, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plants products and stone or quarry products or other article shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1926, and shall supersede, on and after said date, the rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 45, promulgated May 28, 1920, effective on and after July 1, 1924, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of May, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

GIPSY MOTH QUARANTINE IN WESTERN NEW ENGLAND AREA TO BE LIFTED JULY 1, 1926

MAY 24, 1926.

Certain areas in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will be released July 1, 1926, from the quarantine restrictions which have been in force there on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, it was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This area is a part of a so-called "barrier zone," established three years ago, which consists of a strip of territory in western New England and eastern New York, extending from the Canadian border to Long Island Sound. The primary purpose of the zone was to prevent the spread of the gipsy moth into the

[1] See IIB–179.

Adirondack and Catskill regions of New York, where control of the pest would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, and its more or less rapid spread westward probably could not then be prevented. The part of the zone in New York was not placed under quarantine restrictions, however. The removal of the restrictions on the New England side will place that area in the same status as the rest of the barrier zone.

The release of this area in western New England, representing 2,189 square miles in Vermont, 958 square miles in Massachusetts, and 217 square miles in Connecticut, is now possible because of the effective clean-up work done in the barrier zone. Thorough scouting has been done each year. Isolated colonies of the pest have been found in various towns throughout the region, but all infestations discovered have now been so completely eradicated that for the purpose of the quarantine the barrier zone can be considered free from infestation. Therefore all restrictions as to the movement of products are to be lifted. Inspection and survey work will be continued, however, and local restrictions on shipments will be made if further infestation is found. It is believed that the continuing and intensive inspection and prompt clean up of any infested points in this barrier zone actually give greater security from spreading infestation from this zone than is obtained in infested areas under the system of inspection of all products in interstate movement.

The area to be released from quarantine is as follows:

Vermont.—Towns of Isle La Motte, Alburgh, Highgate, Franklin, Swanton, Sheldon, North Hero, St. Albans, Fairfield, Grand Isle, Georgia, Fairfax, South Hero, Milton, Westford, Colchester, Essex, Burlington, South Burlington, Williston, Jericho, Shelburne, St. George, Richmond, Charlotte, Hinesburg, Ferrisburg, Monkton, Starksboro, Panton, Vergennes, Waltham, New Haven, Bristol, Lincoln, Addison, Weybridge, Bridport, Cornwall, Middlebury, Salisbury, Ripton, Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Goshen, Orwell, Sudbury, Brandon, Benson, Hubbardton, West Haven, Fair Haven, Castleton, Poultney, Middletown Springs, Wells, Pawlet, Danby, Rupert, Dorset, Sandgate, Manchester, Arlington, Sunderland, Shaftsbury, Glastenbury, Bennington, Woodford, Pownal, and Stamford.

Massachusetts.—Berkshire County and the town of Monroe.

Connecticut.—Towns of Salisbury, North Canaan, Canaan, Norfolk, and Cornwall.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Quarantine Order No. 45, on account of gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, with revised rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1926, releasing from the quarantine restrictions certain areas in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

The area released from the quarantine is as follows:

Connecticut.—Towns of Salisbury, North Canaan, Canaan, Norfolk, and Cornwall.

Massachusetts.—Berkshire County and the town of Monroe.

Vermont.—Towns of Isle La Motte, Alburgh, Highgate, Franklin, Swanton, Sheldon, North Hero, St. Albans, Fairfield, Grand Isle, Georgia, Fairfax, South Hero, Milton, Westford, Colchester, Essex, Burlington, South Burlington, Williston, Jericho, Shelburne, St. George, Richmond, Charlotte, Hinesburg, Ferrisburg, Monkton, Starksboro, Panton, Vergennes, Waltham, New Haven, Bristol, Lincoln, Addison, Weybridge, Bridport, Cornwall, Middlebury, Salisbury, Ripton, Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Goshen, Orwell, Sudbury, Brandon, Benson, Hubbardton, West Haven, Fair Haven, Castleton, Poultney, Middletown Springs, Wells, Pawlet, Danby, Rupert, Dorset, Sandgate, Manchester, Arlington, Sunderland, Shaftsbury, Glastenbury, Bennington, Woodford, Pownal, and Stamford.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Quarantine Notice No. 45, which became effective July 1, 1920, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, and has ordered that the interstate movement of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery;" (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, from any point within the areas quarantined for the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth to any point not located in said quarantined areas, and from the generally infested area to the lightly infested area of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and regulations prescribed in said Notice of Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1926, and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this ——— day of ————, 1926.

(Signature)————————————
(Title)————————————

[This notice was sent to 41 railroad companies, 16 steamship lines, 17 electric railways, and 2 express companies doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes 315), as amended, has promulgated a revison of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, effective July 1, 1926. These revised rules and regulations restrict the interstate movement from the infested areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental

trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products. Copies of said revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in Daily Herald, Rutland, Vt., June 29, 1926; Herald, Boston, Mass., June 29, 1926; Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn., June 28, 1926; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., June 29, 1926; Manchester Union, Manchester, N. H., June 29, 1926; and Express & Advertiser, Portland, Me., June 29, 1926.]

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) and regulations thereunder incorporates the additions to the regulated areas in the States concerned authorized December 23, 1925, in amendment No. 1 to the regulations and necessitated by the spread of the beetle during the season of that year. The map on pages 6 and 7 has been corrected to indicate the area now under regulation. Some minor changes, mostly verbal, have been made in the quarantine and in some of the regulations. The only changes which involve additional restrictions are the provision in regulations 4, 5 and 6 giving authority to require, as a condition of interstate movement, the protection from beetle infestation of the articles covered by this quarantine originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, and the addition to the definition of nursery and ornamental stock in regulation 1 of the words "portions of plants for ornamental use."

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48, WITH REGULATIONS (FOURTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after May 15, 1926. Supersedes No. 48, revised)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), having determined that a quarantine of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware is necessary to prevent the further spread of a dangerous insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.) new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby quarantine the said States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (revised) do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, or immediately threatened with such infestation, when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (FOURTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after May 15, 1926, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese beetle quarantine)

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(2) *Quarantined area.*—Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(3) *Regulated area.*—Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle, which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or immediately threatened with such infestation.

(4) *Farm products.*—Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, and grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(5) *Nursery and ornamental stock.*—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, plant roots, or portions of plants for ornamental use.

(6) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(7) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Regulated area.

The townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware enumerated below are included in and form the outer boundary of the regulated areas in these States:

New Jersey.—All territory south of and including the following townships and borough:

Townships of Roosevelt, Woodbridge, Raritan, Piscataway, and Lincoln, and borough of Dunellen, in *Middlesex County;* townships of Franklin and Hillsborough, in *Somerset County;* townships of Raritan and Delaware, in *Hunterdon County.*

Pennsylvania.—The following townships and boroughs and all territory between them and the Delaware River:

Townships of Plumstead and Hilltown, boroughs of Perkasie and Sellersville, and township of Milford, in *Bucks County;* townships of Franconia and Salford, in *Montgomery County;* townships of Lower Milford and Upper Milford, in *Lehigh County;* townships of Hereford, Washington, Pike, Earl, Amity, and Union, in *Berks County;* townships of North Coventry, South Coventry, West Vincent, West Pikeland, Charlestown, West Whiteland, East Bradford, Pocopson, and Pennsbury, in *Chester County.*

Delaware.—Brandywine, Christiana, and New Castle Hundreds, and the city of Wilmington, in *New Castle County.*

Regulation 3.—Extension or reduction of regulated area.

The area designated in regulation 2 may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which these areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 4.—Regulation of movement of farm products.

Control of movement within the regulated area.—No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products *within* the regulated area, except that any such movement, when determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle, shall be subject to such control measures as may be necessary to prevent such risk.

As a condition of certification by the United States Department of Agriculture of farm products for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points *outside* of such area, all movements of such articles within the regulated area in any State, shall be subject to such control by State regulations and restrictions as will, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, prevent exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Control of movement of produce to points outside the regulated area.—The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn, peas and beans in the pod, cabbage, parsley, carrots with tops, beets with tops, onions with tops, lettuce, outdoor grown flowers, hay, straw, unthreshed grains and forage crops to points outside the regulated area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive:

Provided, That any of the restricted farm products listed in this paragraph may be certified for direct interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area upon compliance with the conditions set forth in regulations 7, 8, and 9 following: *Provided further*, That any of the farm products enumerated originating outside of the regulated area may be reconsigned at the freight yards or docks in Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Trenton, N. J., and other transfer points within the regulated area for direct interstate shipment therefrom to points outside of the regulated area when each package or container is marked with the name and address of the grower and when conditions have been complied with which may be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be necessary to safeguard such interstate shipment and a certificate for such shipment has been secured from such inspector: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the regulated area other than those enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

Regulation 5.—Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of nursery or ornamental stock for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area all movement of the said articles within such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix A.)

Similarly, all *interstate* movement of nursery stock *within* the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in Appendix A: *Provided*, That the interstate movement of any nursery or ornamental stock originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area all movements of the said articles within such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix A.)

Similarly, all *interstate* movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure *within* the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in Appendix A: *Provided*, That the interstate movement of any sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7.—Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of any of the articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 4, 5, and 6, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been certified by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such article moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 8.—Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 4, 5, and 6 shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of consignor, and name and address of consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

In the case of any of the articles enumerated where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certification will be refused.

Regulation 9.—Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the regulated area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

These rules and regulations, effective May 15, 1926, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated March 21, 1925, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE QUARANTINES

The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware have promulgated quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing:

Japanese Beetle Laboratory,
Riverton, N. J.
Bell Telephone—Riverton 505 and 526

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Map showing area under regulation in 1926 on account of the Japanese beetle. This area is inclosed by the heavy broken line

APPENDIX A[4]

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT FROM NURSERIES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASSES

DEFINITION OF NURSERY CLASSES IN REGULATED AREA

CLASS 1. Nurseries so far as can be determined entirely free from invasion by either adult beetles or by larvæ in soil. Nurseries of this class are those in or near the border safety zone of the regulated area where after thorough inspection neither beetles nor grubs have been found.

CLASS 2. Nurseries in or near which a single adult beetle has been found but in or near which no soil invasion has been determined. Nurseries of this class are usually either in or near the border safety zone.

CLASS 3. Nurseries in the main central portion of the area in which both beetles and grubs in soil occur.

It should be noted that nurseries of classes 1 and 2 are kept under close observation in connection with the general Japanese beetle survey and that any findings which would require a reclassification of these nurseries into classes 2 or 3 are promptly acted upon.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CLASS OF NURSERIES

Nurseries of class 1, for all practical purposes under the Japanese beetle quarantine, are considered as though outside of the regulated area, and, to maintain their status of freedom from infestation as long as possible no movement of nursery stock is permitted to nurseries of class 1 from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 except on full compliance with the requirements of inspection and certification necessary for interstate or other shipments to points entirely outside of the regulated area. Conversely, nurseries of class 1 must agree as a condition of continuation in this class that they will limit their purchases from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 to stock which has been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from infestation.

The only distinction in the restrictions as to shipments from nurseries of classes 2 and 3, either to points entirely outside of the regulated area or to nurseries of class 1, is the provision for shipments from nurseries of class 2 of plants with soil under the conditions specified in HB–178. No shipments with soil are permitted by nurseries of the third class except as indicated in HB–178 in the cases of certain classes of plants where it is possible to treat the soil under methods which have been determined as being 100 per cent effective in killing the grubs.

The requirement of reporting all sales of nursery and ornamental stock throughout the area, irrespective of the nursery classification indicated in HB–178, is to furnish additional information as a check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

The conditions governing the certification of nursery and ornamental stock are indicated below:

SHIPPING LIST REQUIREMENTS

In the future all nurserymen, florists, or dealers who make or expect to make shipments of quarantined articles to points outside of the regulated area will be required to make the reports specified below both as to sales to points outside of the area and as to sales within the area. Failure to submit

[4] This Appendix is a revision of instructions originally issued as HB–178 (Feb. 18, 1924) and HB–180 (Mar. 3, 1924). As indicated in regulation 6, the details of regulation and control in Appendix A covering nurseries apply to the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure as to classification, origin, certification, and shipping requirements.

such reports will lead to refusal of certification of shipments to points outside of the area.

Blank shipping lists will be supplied upon request. These lists should be filled out to give the kinds of plants and numbers of each kind, the name and address of the party to whom the shipment is made, the date of shipment, and should be signed by the shipper. All the information requested in this notice should be sent to the following address:

(1) SHIPMENTS TO POINTS OUTSIDE OF THE REGULATED AREA

All shipments, large or small, made to points outside of the regulated area *must* be reported immediately.

(2) SHIPMENTS BY THE DEALERS WITHIN THE AREA

(a) All sales of nursery stock and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth peat, compost, or manure *to* other dealers within the regulated area must be reported by the *vendor* at once, irrespective of whether such stock, etc., is shipped by the said *vendor* or is removed by the purchaser.

(b) All purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure *from* other growers or dealers within the regulated area must be immediately reported by the purchaser.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY, ORNAMENTAL, AND GREENHOUSE STOCK AND ALL OTHER PLANTS AND PLANT ROOTS TO BE MOVED OUT OF THE QUARANTINED AREA

1. Certificates of inspection are required on all nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots moved (shipped or carried) out of the regulated area in accordance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, and amendments thereto.

Smooth, single bulbs, such as tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, narcissus, and lily bulbs, do not require certificates as a condition of shipment. Certificates *are required*, however, for bulbs in clumps, roots of dahlias, cannas, and the like.

2. Certification will be made only when the products enumerated in paragraph 1 can be determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be free from the Japanese beetle in any of its stages.

3. Misuse or transfer of certificates will result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

4. It should be understood that certification is not necessary and certificates need not be requested for parcels of seeds, bulbs, etc., for which inspection and certification is not required under the Japanese beetle quarantine. Such parcels, however, should be plainly marked, indicating their contents. For example, "This package contains seeds only," or "This package contains smooth, single bulbs only."

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE STOCK, ETC.

1. All persons receiving shipments of greenhouse stock and other plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from other growers and dealers within the regulated area shall immediately report the receipt of same to:

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for approval before such plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure are received on their premises or placed in certified houses or frames.

2. In view of the fact that the adult Japanese beetles are actively flying between June 15 and October 1, as a condition of certification all ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or frames located in the areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 must be kept tightly screened during that period to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of

Agriculture. Negligence in this respect will result in the refusal of certificates to cover stock grown or handled in the greenhouses or cold frames in question.

3. All sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, manure, or other materials likely to contain larvæ of the Japanese beetle must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture before it is shipped from the regulated area or taken into certified greenhouses or cold frames. To prevent further infestation, such sterilized or fumigated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure must be immediately stored in a tightly closed building or box and so kept as long as it is used for repotting, etc.

4. No plants or plant roots shall be brought from the field into certified houses within areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 for potting or other purposes until they have been approved by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from soil. This includes stock plants, seedlings, and roots from the premises of the owner or from those of another grower.

5. The use of certificates issued for greenhouse-grown plants on field-grown and perennial plants and roots is prohibited. Perennial and field-grown plants may be inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at the time of lifting.

6. Except for the provisions elsewhere made, the removal of all soil from plants for shipment must be performed by the persons, firms, corporations, etc., offering the material for shipment. Sandy soil may be removed from most types of roots by shaking, but this method is not alway satisfactory for roots which are massed, and it is therefore frequently necessary to remove soil from such roots by washing.

7. Under conditions prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, potted plants may be grown in outside frames during the summer season, the sides of the frames being screened with a wire screening or cheesecloth, with a glass sash over the top raised approximately 18 inches to allow circulation of air.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The following supplemental instructions are taken from HB–178, issued February 18, 1924, and are made a part of this appendix.

NURSERY STOCK WITH SOIL

With respect to nurseries of the *second* and *third classes*, nursery stock with soil may be certified for shipment outside of the regulated areas at the discretion of the entomologist in charge of Japanese-beetle work under the following safeguards:

Nurseries of the second class.—As a basis for determining their grub-free status, careful and frequent diggings shall be made throughout the nursery blocks, and if any grubs are found the nursery in question shall be immediately placed in the *third class*. As an additional safeguard, with respect to nurseries of the *second class*, all nursery stock shipped with soil shall be inspected at the time of digging. Such inspection shall involve careful examination of the soil removed, as well as of the hole which is made in the digging of the plant. In addition to such examination 4 inches of surface soil shall be removed from about the plant for the reason that during September and October and April and May, representing the two chief shipping periods for evergreens and other balled plants, any grubs if present would during these months be most likely to occur near the surface.

Nurseries of the third class.—No nursery or ornamental stock with soil shall be permitted to be shipped out of the regulated area from nurseries of the *third class*, except as to such plants or classes of plants as shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese-beetle work as possible of effective treatment with carbon disulphid or other insecticide under the direction and supervision of, and in method and manner satisfactory to, such officer.

NURSERY STOCK WITHOUT SOIL

Under this heading is included deciduous stock which can be and is usually shipped without soil and such evergreen stock as can be shipped without soil. All such stock from which the soil has been entirely removed by shaking or

washing so that the roots are clean and can be inspected is permitted to be shipped under inspection and certification from any part of the regulated area. In the case of plants grown in light, sandy soil it is usually unnecessary to wash the roots, but in no case is any plant certified for shipment to points outside of the infested area which is of such a nature that it can not be properly inspected to insure its being free from any grubs.

OUTDOOR-GROWN ORNAMENTALS AND PLANT ROOTS

Included under this heading are such plants as iris, phlox, peonies, hydrangeas, ivies, honeysuckles, and similar outdoor-grown plants which are normally shipped without soil. Such plants and plant roots are permitted to be shipped outside of the regulated area from nurseries in classes 2 and 3, provided all soil can be removed from the roots by either shaking or washing and proper inspection made to insure freedom from infestation. In some cases, however, it has been found that a satisfactory inspection can not be made, even after the plants have been washed, and certification is refused as to such plants except where it shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese-beetle work as practicable to treat the roots in a manner similar to that employed with plants shipped with soil from nurseries of the *third class*. This paragraph applies to nurseries, etc., coming under the second and third classes as discussed above.

GREENHOUSE STOCK

To qualify for certification and shipment outside the regulated area, all greenhouses falling within the second and third classes, as above, must meet the following requirements:

(1) All doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened in a manner satisfactory to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) All stock must be grown in grub-free soil—the soil being either treated with carbon disulphid or steam, or else obtained from outside of the regulated area. Such sterilized or imported soil must be stored in tight houses where it can not become infested during the summer.

(3) If plants so potted are kept in beds in the open after the beetle season, a fine-mesh screen must be placed in the bottom of each pot to prevent even the remote chance of grubs entering through the drainage hole, and in addition the beds on which these pots are placed must be poisoned with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre, well worked in, or other treatment which has proved to be an efficient means of killing grubs in the soil.

INFORMATION REQUIRED OF SHIPPERS OF NURSERY, GREENHOUSE STOCK, AND OTHER PLANTS

Lists of all shipments made to points outside of the regulated area are required from shippers of nursery, greenhouse stock, and plants of all kinds. These lists give information as to the quantities and types of stock being shipped and the name and address of the party to whom the same is sent. Such lists are surrendered immediately by the various firms and individuals making shipments. In addition to this, lists are required of all transactions within the area between dealers in the various kinds of stock, thereby giving an additional check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

INSPECTION SERVICE

The main office is maintained at the Japanese beetle laboratory at Riverton, N. J., to which all inquiries may be addressed. (Bell telephone—Riverton 505 and 526.) Subsidiary offices are maintained in Wilmington, Del., Norristown and Philadelphia, Pa., and Riverton, Glassboro, and Hightstown, N. J.

CHANGES IN JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE MAY 15

(Press notice)

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture includes minor changes which become effective May 15.

The only change which involves additional restrictions is a provision giving the Federal Department of Agriculture authority to require in the transporting of farm products, nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat,

compost, and manure, out of or through the regulated area, protection from possible beetle infestation. The protection must be in a manner approved by a United States inspector. To the definition of nursery and ornamental stock is added the phrase "or portions of plants for ornamental use." Other changes are mostly verbal.

With the additions made last December, the entire territory quarantined now includes six counties and parts of counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, 13 counties or parts of counties in southern New Jersey, and a part of New Castle County, Del. The revision of the regulations includes a description of the area now included under the quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 2, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 48 with regulations (fourth revision) on account of Japanese beetle, which became effective May 15, 1926.

In addition to the enlargement of the quarantined territory it will be seen from the introductory note that the only changes which involve additional restrictions are the provision in regulations 4, 5, and 6 giving authority to require, as a condition of interstate movement, the protection from beetle infestation of the articles covered by this quarantine originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, and the addition to the definition of nursery and ornamental stock in regulation 1 of the words "portions of plants for ornamental use."

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fourth revision), effective on and after May 15, 1926, ordered that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fourth revision), and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. These rules and regulations have been revised, effective May 15, 1926, as per copy inclosed herewith. The changes are indicated in the introductory note.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this ------ day of ----------, 1926.

(Signature) ----------,
(Title) ----------

[This notice was sent to 76 railroad companies and 2 express companies doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats. 315), as amended, has promulgated a fourth revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 48 and of the regulations supplemental thereto, effective May 15, 1926, to prevent the further spread of the Japanese beetle. The effect of said revised quarantine and regulations is to prohibit the interstate movement of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from designated areas in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, except in accordance with said revised regulations. Copies of said Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fourth revision) and the accompanying regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1926; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., May 15, 1926; and The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., May 14, 1926.]

THURBERIA WEEVIL

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF ARIZONA ON ACCOUNT OF THE THURBERIA WEEVIL

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1926.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the State of Arizona.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Arizona in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and of placing such restrictions or prohibitions on the movement from this State of cotton lint, cottonseed, seed cotton, cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, and providing for such inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials, as a condition of interstate movement as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread by such means and agencies of the Thurberia weevil into other States.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., June 1, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The Thurberia weevil, a native biological variety of the common boll weevil of cotton, normally infesting the Thurberia plant in the mountains of southern Arizona, has become more or less established in cultivated cotton in the valley of the Santa Cruz River, beginning north of Tucson and extending to within 18 miles of Nogales. Biological investigations of this weevil indicate that it may become as injurious in western cotton areas as is the ordinary boll weevil in the main Cotton Belt from central Texas eastward. Indications are that the Thurberia weevil will thrive under the hot, arid conditions of western Texas and Arizona—conditions which have hitherto prevented the invasion of these districts by the ordinary boll weevil.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

PLAN TO QUARANTINE ARIZONA AGAINST THURBERIA WEEVIL

May 10, 1926.

Hearings to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Arizona to prevent the spread of the Thurberia weevil to the cotton fields of other States

will be held at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1926, according to an announcement to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture. The hearings will afford an opportunity for all persons interested in the proposed quarantine to appear before the Federal Horticultural Board either in person or by attorney.

The Thurberia weevil, although normally living on the Thurberia plant in the mountains of southern Arizona, is a biological relative of the ordinary cotton boll weevil. It has already become more or less established in cultivated cotton in the valley of the Santa Cruz River north of Tucson to within a short distance of Nogales. It is feared that because of its ability to thrive under the hot, arid conditions of western Texas and Arizona, the pest may become as injurious in western cotton areas as is the common boll weevil in the main Cotton Belt. These conditions have prevented the cotton boll weevil from invading those areas.

The proposed quarantine would restrict the movement of any material from Arizona capable of carrying the Thurberia weevil, such as cotton lint, cottonseed, and cottonseed products. It would also provide for the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of railway cars and other carriers which might spread the pest. Conditioned on cooperation by the State, it is believed that these restrictions can be limited to districts actually infested by this weevil.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

AMENDMENT TO THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The Supreme Court decision of March 1, 1926, in the case of Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. *v.* State of Washington, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of Washington interprets the Federal plant quarantine act of 1912 as indicating the intention of Congress "to take over to the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government the care of the horticulture and agriculture of the States, so far as these may be affected injuriously by the transportation in foreign and interstate commerce of anything which by reason of its character can convey disease to and injure trees, plants, or crops," and that, therefore, "it follows that, pending the existing legislation of Congress as to quarantine of diseased trees and plants in interstate commerce, the statute of Washington on the subject can not be given application." This decision is apparently made to apply to all similar State statutes by the concluding statement, "With the Federal law in force, State action is illegal and unwarranted."

This decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, brings into question the validity of all State plant quarantines affecting interstate movement of plants for the purpose of protection against the entry of plant pests. Some 43 of the 48 States have promulgated such quarantines under appropriate State laws. Such quarantines in force March 1, 1926, numbered approximately 236, the number for each State varying from 1 to 26.

It has been generally recognized both by Federal and State authorities that there are many quarantine subjects which are much more appropriate for State action than for Federal action, both from the standpoint of lessened cost and more efficient control. In fact, many—if not most—of these State quarantines could not be enforced under Federal quarantines except at costs which would be prohibitive. It seemed to be necessary, therefore, to endeavor to obtain an amendment to the plant quarantine act which would empower the States to take action as hitherto in such cases. An amendment to section 8 of the plant quarantine act was, therefore, drafted and, in the form of a joint resolution, received the sanction of Congress and was approved by the President April 13, 1926.

This amendment allows the States to quarantine against the shipment therein or through of plants, plant products, and other articles found to be diseased or infested when not covered by a quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes. These other purposes are indicated in the second and third provisos of the amendment and are (1) to provide for cooperation with any State, Territory, or District in connection with any quarantine enacted or promulgated by such State, Territory, or District; and (2) to provide for cooperation by the State through its police powers in the control and disposition of any article shipped into the State in violation of any Federal quarantine.

This joint resolution amending section 8 of the plant quarantine act is given below:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14—69TH CONGRESS]

[S. J. Res. 78]

JOINT RESOLUTION For the amendment of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, to allow the States to quarantine against the shipment therein or through of plants, plant products, and other articles found to be diseased or infested when not covered by a quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stat. L. p. 315), as amended by the act of March 4, 1917 (39 U. S. Stat. L. p. 1165), be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end of Section 8 thereof the following:

"*Provided further,* That until the Secretary of Agriculture shall have made a determination that such a quarantine is necessary and has duly established the same with reference to any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, as herein above provided, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any State, Territory, Insular Possession, or District from promulgating, enacting, and enforcing any quarantine, prohibiting or restricting the transportation of any class of nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article subject to the restrictions of this section, into or through such State, Territory, District, or portion thereof, from any other State, Territory, District, or portion thereof, when it shall be found, by the State, Territory, or District promulgating or enacting the same, that such dangerous plant disease or insect infestation exists in such other State, Territory, District, or portion thereof: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he deems such action advisable and necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, to cooperate with any State, Territory, or District, in connection with any quarantine, enacted or promulgated by such State, Territory, or District, as specified in the preceding proviso: *Provided further,* That any nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article, subject to the restrictions of this section, a quarantine with respect to which shall have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of this act shall, when transported to, into, or through any State, Territory, or District, in violation of such quarantine, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State, Territory, or District, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article had been produced in such State, Territory, or District, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

Approved, April 13, 1926.

IMPORTATIONS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS BY MAIL (T. D. 41562)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION OF SUCH IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 15, 1926.*

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Under the provisions of T. D. 40363 all parcel post and other mail packages from foreign countries which on examination are found to contain plants, fruits, or vegetables, are dispatched for submission, or actually are submitted, to a representative of the Federal Horticultural Board, who passes upon the contents under the plant quarantine act, and in cooperation with the customs and post-office officials either (1) releases the packages from further examination; (2) diverts them to Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection; or (3) requires them to be returned to the country of origin as prohibited importations.

In accordance with a request from the Department of Agriculture, clause (3) of the foregoing instructions is hereby modified, and collectors of customs will henceforth permit officials of the Agricultural Department to immediately destroy such plant material as they may upon examination deem dangerous to plant life.

In some instances the objectionable plant material is in reality only a small portion of the contents of mail packages. If in the judgment of the officials of the Agricultural Department such packages may safely be delivered to addressees, after removing and destroying the objectionable plant material, such procedure is hereby authorized. In such cases the agricultural officials in destroying the objectionable matter should place with the contents of the parcel a memorandum indicating to the addressee the action taken by the inspecting officers, and a description of the matter which has been seized and destroyed, and the reasons therefor.

The Post Office Department officials have no objection to the treatment of the mail articles in question in the manner indicated herein.

(See article 363 of the Customs Regulations; T. D. 40134, T. D. 40363, and T. D. 40753; and the September (1924) supplement (p. 16) and the July (1925) issue (p. 184, sec. 190) of the United States Official Postal Guide.)

L. C. ANDREWS,
Assistant Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POST OFFICE OFFICIALS

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 11, 1926.

Under existing regulations, all parcel post and other mail packages from foreign countries which on examination are found to contain plants, fruits, or vegetables, are submitted to a representative of the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, who passes upon the contents under the plant quarantine act and in cooperation with the customs and post-office officials either (1) releases the packages from further examination; (2) diverts them to Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection; or (3) requires them to be returned to the country of origin as prohibited importations.

In accordance with a request from the Department of Agriculture, clause (3) of the foregoing instructions is hereby modified, and the following should be added to section 190 on page 184 of the July, 1925, Postal Guide.

Collectors of customs will henceforth permit officials of the Department of Agriculture to immediately destroy such plant material as they may upon examination deem dangerous to plant life.

In instances where the objectionable plant material is in reality only a small portion of the contents of the package and if in the judgment of the officials of the Department of Agriculture such package may safely be delivered to the addressee, after removing and destroying the objectionable plant material, such procedure is hereby authorized. In such cases, the officials of the Department of Agriculture in destroying the objectionable matter should place with the contents of the package a memorandum indicating to the addressee the action taken by the inspecting officers, and a description of the matter which has been seized and destroyed, and the reasons therefor.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period April 1 to June 30, 1926:

AVOCADO ORDER

In the case of the United States *v.* Juan Gutierrez in attempting to smuggle in 52 avocados from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

MEXICAN FRUITS QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* C. L. Suggs, Douglas, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 118 Mexican oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $25.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* M. Garcia, M. Baldonado, Julian Gamboa, Marcelo Mata, and Tomas Saldana, citizens of Mexico, in attempting to smuggle in 50 hampers of string beans from Mexico, Messrs. Garcia, Mata, and Saldana were sentenced to 60 days in jail, while Messrs. Baldonado and Gamboa were sentenced to 37 days in jail. The beans in question were confiscated by the customs officials.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

In the case of the United States *v.* Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 240.)

In the case of the United States *v.* D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee. Ill., in the interstate shipment of 25 white pine trees to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 280.)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Z. Krygier Seed Co., Helmetta, N. J., in the interstate shipment of three bundles of trees from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the quarantined area without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 291.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of three bundles of trees from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 on each of three counts, or a total of $75. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 292.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of a box containing corn, Lima beans, and tomatoes from the infested area of Pennsylvania to a point outside of the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 287.)

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